

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

Vol. V.

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All money sent or letters on business must be dir-
ected, *post paid*, to WM. NOYES.

THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 19, 1837

Messrs. Pitts' Exhibition.

Agreeably to notice the Messrs. Pitts exhibited
their Machine for threshing, separating and clean-
ing grain on Thursday, the 7th inst. It was plac-
ed out of doors on the green, in Winthrop Village,
where it operated to the entire satisfaction of a nu-
merous concourse of spectators. Trials were made
with the different kinds of grain, such as oats,
wheat and rye, all of which it threshed, separated
from the straw, and completely winnowed without
any failure. To us *Northrons* it is somewhat a novel
sight to see threshing going on out of doors, but
in a calm day it can be done better out of doors
than in a barn, and there need be, with this ma-
chine, no more loss of grain or straw than when
under cover.

Resolves of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society.

At a meeting of the Kennebec County Agricul-
tural Society, held at Union Hall in Winthrop, Au-
gust 30th, 1837, the following Resolves passed un-
animously.

As apathy may be injurious, if not criminal, in
an affair where the staff of life is concerned, there-
fore

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Kennebec
Co. Ag. Society be requested to offer a premium of
ten dollars, to the person, wherever he may reside,
who shall produce, in writing, directed to them, the
most satisfactory history of the insects called "grain
worms," which have of late been so injurious to
the grain in many places,—describing when and
in what shape they first appear,—where from,—
their several metamorphoses, and how their changes
take place, with their appearances during the sev-
eral stages or changes,—in what stage of their ex-
istence they do the most injury, and how they do it.
Whether they effect any harm after the grain is
harvested and threshed,—where they are lodged,—
in what state or condition in the cold part of the
season, or winter—where in the day and the night
time during the season when they do the most in-
jury, together with the most satisfactory mode of
putting an end to their depredations.

Also, whether the application of lime, ashes, or
any other material to the grain or blade while grow-
ing is or may be useful, and if so, particularly as to
the time and manner of its application. Whether
late or early sown grain is most likely to be in-
jured by them, with the best mode of preparing the
seed and land to prevent injury. Whether they do
most injury in low or high land, and the reasons of
the difference, if any there be. No premium is to
be awarded unless a majority of the Trustees shall

apprehend that some one is entitled to it by pro-
ducing something useful. Said Trustees are re-
quested to publish the foregoing resolve in the
Maine Farmer, with the time and manner said com-
munications are to be made known to them, and to
make known the whole of said communication to
this Society at some future meeting.

Resolved further, That the Corresponding Sec-
retary of this Society be requested to correspond
with gentlemen in various parts of the country,
where the above named insects have done injury,
requesting their views upon the subject, and that
he copy the foregoing resolve into his letters, in-
quiring how long they have continued to do injury,
and how prevented, &c. All expenses of postage,
&c. the Society now pledge themselves to pay.

The following resolve expressive of the interest
which the Society felt in the success of Mr. RON-
ALDSON's endeavors to improve the crops of wheat,
&c. by the importation of foreign varieties of the
best and most approved sorts, was offered and pas-
sed unanimously.

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this Socie-
ty be tendered to Mr. JAMES RONALDSON,
of Philadelphia, for the exertions he has made to
improve and promote the cause of Agriculture by
the importation of seeds, &c., and that they beg
leave to express their regret for the failure of his
enterprise, and offer their best regards for his fu-
ture welfare and success in life.

E. HOLMES, Cor. Sec. K. C. A. S.

Entomology, &c.

MR. HOLMES:—My attention has been drawn
within a few days to this subject, as one more in-
teresting to farmers than people are generally a-
ware of. The discovery of an enemy to our
wheat and perhaps other grain crops, new to me,
has satisfied me that this study ought to be pursu-
ed with untiring zeal and diligence. It has con-
vinced me that our greatest difficulty in raising
grain proceeds from our ignorance of many tribes
of insects, and of their habits and modes of ex-
istence. I allude now particularly to one fact, to
which I alluded in my last communication on the
subject of "rust in wheat." I find, on further ex-
amination, that I have one piece of wheat which
will undoubtedly be cut short considerably from
this cause, should it escape injury from other
causes. The leaves are turning yellow, and many
of them are drying up, and are entirely withered
and dead; and yet on a superficial examination,
one would not mistrust the cause. These leaves
appear whole as the others, and I have frequently
seen them in dry weather, when I had no suspi-
cion but it was the effect of drouth. A closer
search however, has satisfied me that it must be
produced by the attack of some tribe of animal-
culae. No enemy was indeed visible at first, but
seating myself a few moments to search in order
if possible to detect the cause of the mischief, and
parting away the grain, I noticed something which
at first I took to be the dust from the blossoms.
I soon, however, found my mistake. It was ani-
malculae. They were so minute I could but just
see them, and their movements so rapid, I could
not follow them with the eye among the grain to

their lurking places. Their object appeared to be
to hide themselves among the leaves of the grain
and grass; for on moving the grain where they
disappeared, the process was repeated over again.
Whether these did the mischief is unknown. It
is however an interesting fact, and deserves atten-
tion. I took also another view of the injured
leaves, and found my former observations fully
verified. Where the leaves were thus decayed
and decaying, the outside coat of the leaves was
eaten off, and the fibres or ribs, (if I may so speak,)
were left bare. In some few instances, holes were
eaten quite through the leaf; but this was sel-
dom the case.

There is also another fact connected with this
subject worthy of notice. As seed wheat was
scarce, I took a small sheaf of wheat I found a-
mong my straw not threshed, and carried it to the
field and beat it out near a pair of bars. Here I
found the greatest injury done to the grain; and
though this was the richest part of the land, the
grain is smaller than on poorer parts of the field.

It is certain the appearance of the leaves I no-
ticed cannot be owing to the dry weather, for it is
not a dry piece of land. Nor can it be attributed to
excess of moisture, for the driest parts of the field
are as much affected as any. Besides, I find the
same appearances, though less in degree, in other
fields in the neighborhood. In one other field in
the neighborhood I discovered the same appear-
ance of those minute insects I have mentioned,
but the injury was not so manifest; and as the
grain was very thick and rank, the sun, &c. might
have less effect in changing the color of the leaves.
I found numerous instances, however, very dis-
tinctly visible, where the coating of the leaves had
been eaten off.

My venerable friend, Elijah Wood, of Win-
throp, has stated some interesting facts, and made
remarks thereon, in a late communication of his
on the subject of the grain worm or weevil; and
his suggestions as to their being spread by manure,
&c. are worthy of consideration. I hope my
friend Wood will still continue his laudable efforts
to promote the raising of bread stuffs in Maine;
and as we can never expect Indian corn to be a
certain crop with us, we ought to direct our undi-
vided efforts to the cultivation of grain. That we
have a soil adapted to the culture of wheat, we
can have no doubt. We also have abundance of
lime, which it would seem must prove a powerful
and indispensable auxiliary in this business.

I trust I have a clue to some other interesting
facts on this subject, which, if they prove as I sus-
pect, I will certainly communicate for the Farmer.
A very rainy day has afforded me an opportunity
to resume the delightful employment of writing
for the Farmer, and of communing with kindred
minds on the subject of Agriculture; and I hope
if any of my friends feel the interest in my pro-
ductions, which they appear so frankly to express,
they will avail themselves of some such opportuni-
ty to repay the same. There are many who in
times past have communicated important facts,
and who are still acquainted with numerous oth-
ers which would be intensely interesting to me
and others, I have no doubt; perhaps these facts
may be well known in their own neighborhood,

and for that reason they may think every one knows them—but this is uncertain—and even if it is the case, it will do no harm to establish truths.

I cannot let the present opportunity pass without expressing my gratification at the pains you, Mr. Editor and Publisher, are taking to make the *Maine Farmer* useful and entertaining to us. The legal information you are giving us is very useful, and I hope you will be remunerated for the additional expense. I believe Maine has reason to be proud of the *Maine Farmer*; and I find, by reading some of the best Agricultural Papers in the United States, that they quote largely from its columns. But it wants a little more energy among its friends generally, to increase its patronage so that you might give us some cuts, or pictures, to elucidate some subjects which cannot be so well done by words.

Finally, brother farmers, you can, if you take hold in earnest, make the *Maine Farmer* equal to any Agricultural Paper in the United States; and the State itself, like the Garden of Eden, for its vegetable beauty, worthy the visits and admiration of the most curious, as well as the best of mankind.

J. H. J.

Peru, August 10th, 1837.

Kennebec Co. Ag. Society.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, held at Winthrop village on Wednesday the 30th day of August, 1837, the following gentlemen were approved by the Trustees, (agreeably to the by laws) and duly elected members, viz:

Dr. S. L. Megquier, John A. Pitts, Hiram A. Pitts, Enos Fairbanks, Moses Hanson, John Stanley, David Stanley, John Stanley 2d, Jacob Hahn, William H. Gaslin, John Ladd, Isaac Morse, Joseph Briggs, of *Winthrop*.

Nicholas Hinkley, Mason J. Metcalf, Benjamin Stockin, Marcus Metcalf, of *Monmouth*.

William Palmer, of *Gardiner*.

Samuel Dean, John Hawkes, Elijah Pope, Isaac Hawkes, Elijah Farr, Richard M. Pinkham, Frederick Lowell, Proctor Sampson, Jacob Sampson, William Hopkins, of *Hallowell*.

It is hoped that gentlemen whose names are herein inserted, will consider this a sufficient notice of election, and embrace the first opportunity to sign the by-laws. SAM'L. BENJAMIN,

Rec. Secretary.

Aug. 30, 1837.

At the Semi-annual meeting of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society, held on Wednesday, the 30th day of August, 1837,

WILLIAM A. DREW, of *Augusta*,

JOSEPH A. METCALF, of *Winthrop*, &

JACOB POPE, of *Hallowell*,

were elected an Incidental Committee of said Society, for the ensuing year.

SAM'L. BENJAMIN, Rec. Secretary.

Aug. 30, 1837.

Truss for a Roof of Large Span.

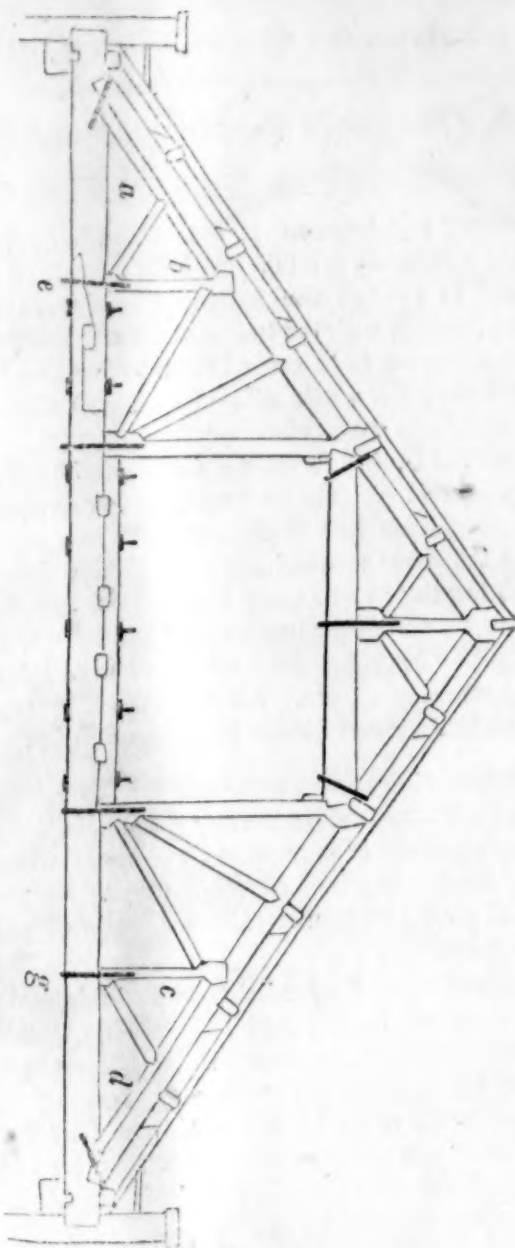
MR. HOLMES:—I have been a constant reader of your useful journal, and have been much instructed by the communications of the Agriculturists who have favored the community with the results of their experience. I am sorry, however, that the Mechanics do not also furnish you with more matter pertaining to their calling. I am anxious to obtain the best plan for a roof for a large span, say 70 feet. Can you furnish me with one, and much oblige?

Yours,

A BROTHER CHIP.

We do not know that we shall be able to give the best plan for a roof of the kind above mention-

ed. The following which we have selected from Hale's Carpentry, is probably as good as any, where a large span is wanted without a support below.



Mr. Tredgold has laid down the following dimension for the timber or scantling for roofs of different spans.

For 48 feet span the tie beam should be 11 inches by 6—queen post 6 inches by 5 1-2—the posts b, e, c, g, should be 6 inches by 5 1-2—principal rafter 7 1-2 by 6—king post 4 1-2 by 3—straining beam 8 1-4 inches by 6—braces 4 1-2 by 2 3-4—purlines should be 8 1-2 by 5—small rafters 4 inches by 2.

For 54 feet span, tie beam 12 inches by 7—queen post 7 inches by 6 1-4—posts b, e, c, g, 7 inches by 2 1-4—principal rafters 6 1-2 by 7—king post 5 by 3—straining beam 9 by 6—braces 4 3-4 by 2 3-4—purlines 8 3-4 by 5 1-2—small rafters 4 1-2 by 2.

For 65 feet, tie beam 15 inches by 10 1-2—queen posts 8 by 7—posts b, e, &c. 5 by 3—principal rafters 8 by 7 3-4—straining beam 10 1-2 by 8—king post 5 by 3—braces 5 by 3 1-2—purlines 8 1-4 by 5—small rafters 4 by 2.

For 90 feet span, the size of the scantling should be proportionally larger.

APPLES.

The following remarks on the value of apples as food were elicited at a convention in Grafton Co., N. H. The subject is important in its bearing on domestic economy, as well as the cause of Temperance.

They are adapted to sustain human life. One gentleman stated, that he had subsisted almost exclusively, even for months, on apple and milk, and he not only enjoyed perfect health, but gained in flesh. Another mentioned the case of a man, re-

ported by Dr. Olcott, who was healthy and robust for a long time, upon apples. Said a third, We are very poor, and have a family of seven children; The last year we had a scanty allowance of bread, and when our children cried for bread, we sent them to the ben of apples and they became pacified. A fourth said that in 1835, he was one of an hundred inmates in a boarding house in Mass., in which apples were used freely for food; and that the keeper of the house stated, that the apples from his orchard saved ten or fifteen barrels of flour.

They are good for beasts. Rev. Mr. Newell said, that his father had fed his swine upon apples with great advantage and profit, for eight years in succession. Hon. Moore Russell raised as good pork as he ever had, last year, upon apples. His shoats that ate freely of them were unusually thrifty. Rev. Mr. Boswell said he had made 700 pounds of excellent pork, in a year, upon apples. The chairman was fully convinced of their adaptation to fatten beasts—said sweet apples were as good as the same quantity of potatoes, and three bushels of sour apples were equal to two of potatoes. They were represented to be excellent for cows and horses. James Pattee, of Thornton, after saying that he had never pledged himself to abstain from intoxicating liquor, though he had cut between twenty and twenty-five tons of hay on cold water, the present year, made in substance the following statement:

For several years past, I have raised annually from 100 to 300 bushels of apples; and for the last three years I have made no cider. In 1235, I fattened a hog, which had raised, the same season, a litter of pigs, wholly on apples, which weighed 300 pounds. The same year I fattened two cows on the same article, which having given milk during the season, were lean when I began to stall-feed them; but when killed they weighed between 1100 and 1200 lbs. The leanest yielded 35 lbs. of rough tallow. The merchant to whom I sold half of each creature, said their beef was superior in quality to any he purchased during the year. He moreover stated that he had two shoats, which were kept exclusively upon apples, and one of them, the smallest weighed 176. Hon. Mr. Burns informed us that he is fattening his hog, with great success, almost exclusively on sour apples.—He will weigh 300 lbs.

A gentleman from Alexandria communicated the following facts by letter. In 1833 his corn and potatoes were destroyed by worms, and he was driven to the necessity either of having no pork, or of fattening it on apples. This he did, and he made one of his hogs weigh 350, and the other 400 lbs. His shoats, having eat with the hogs, became so fat, that he killed one, which weighed 180 lbs. He has fattened his pork upon apples for the last four years; and has ascertained by various experiments that they are as good for cattle and sheep as for swine. Thinks that three bushels of apples are equal to two of potatoes, as food for beasts. He says that swine will fatten on raw apples, but not so rapidly as when they are prepared, by boiling, a mixture of oat meal, pumpkins, &c. His process of preparation of apples for animals, is the same as that of potatoes.

The Hon. Chairman said that he was so thoroughly satisfied of the utility of apples for man and beast, that he had recently purchased 100 bushels for food. The physician of Bristol, recently told us, that having tested the superior excellence of apples for fattening swine, increasing the milk of cows, and the flesh and speed of horses, he designed to purchase a quantity for those purposes. In the light of such facts, is it not evident, that the manufacture of apples into a poisonous liquor, is a criminal perversion of a valuable gift of God? As in all other cases, so in this, interest requires strict conformity to corrupt principle. In keeping God's commands there is a great reward. Irrespective of the question, whether apples are capable of being used in any other way, except for cider, principle and conscience decide, that they should be left to perish upon the earth, rather than be converted into an instrument of delusion and death. But since they are created and are adapted to be in a high degree useful, as food for man and beast, what conceivable reason can be assigned for converting an agreeable and wholesome fruit into intoxicating liquor? Provided apples are as useful for food as facts collected from various sections of the United States, would seem to indicate, the numerous ex-

tensive orchards in community, may be turned to valuable account. A hint only upon this topic must be sufficient, for our intelligent, enterprising and frugal agriculturists.—They will surely see to this matter. Let every one make the experiment the present season, and communicate the result. Let those who have considered cider a STAFF of life, ascertain whether there is not a MORE EXCELLENT WAY, for the use of apples, than to manufacture them into a poisonous liquid. May not God have forbidden the earth to yield her increase, and greatly increased the expense of living, in order to teach us new and important lessons upon this subject? Let us learn not only from his word and spirit, but from the numerous and useful lessons of his gracious Providence.

Blast in Pear Trees.

At the April meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, the following communication was received:

The undersigned would respectfully inform the society, that he has known to be practiced with success the following method of preventing the blast or blight in this delicate and useful tree. It is by merely cutting out a strip of the bark of the tree from the trunk and from the lower limbs, of the width of a half to a quarter of an inch, or greater according to the size and age of the tree. When cut from the trunk, it is not necessary that the excision should be more than one third of the length, but longer in a very vigorous stock would not be injurious. This operation should be made about the middle of June, if the weather be very warm, and if not, should be delayed until August. The rationale or supposed rationale of this operation, is founded on the supposition that the sap of that tree, which is known to be remarkably abundant at that period, is affected by the heat of the sun, and the person making the experiment on touching the woody part of the stock will readily suppose there may be some reason for that idea, as it will prove to him that the sap and stock, particularly the former, are very much heated. It is proper to state that the above is not considered as a discovery of his own or of his father, as the preventive was communicated to the father of the subscriber by the late Stephen Girard, Esq., who practiced the same with uniform success. I do not know that an operation of this kind in the month of June or July would save the tree from the effects of heavy frosts, but think it probable that a bare incision made in December might have the same beneficial results.
JESSE Y. CASTOR.
April 10, 1837. *Poulson's American.*

Improved Grain Cradle.

REV. HENRY COLMAN.—Dear Sir: When I last saw you, you gave into my keeping an implement new at least in this part of the country, which Mr. Charles Vaughan, of Hallowell, Maine, had sent to you, and recommended as a substitute for the sickle and cradle in harvesting wheat. Mr. Vaughan has described it in an article which was copied into the New England Farmer of the 2d ult. Having had opportunity to witness its operation in harvesting wheat, rye and oats, I am very happy to agree with Mr. Vaughan in the opinion expressed by him, that the use of this implement will be a great saving of labor. And I think that farmers are under great obligations to him for his praise-worthy endeavors to make them acquainted with a tool, at the same time so valuable, so cheap, and so easily constructed.

The advantages of Mr. Vaughan's cradle, are, that four times as much grain may be harvested in a day with it as with a sickle, and that the straw may be cut as close to the ground as in mowing grass, so that no waste stubble is left. It is much lighter, more easily made and kept in repair, than the common clumsy cradle, which is burdensome for a man to bear on his shoulder, and which to swing all day, requires great strength and effort. To reap half an acre of grain, is considered a fair day's work; and to do this well, a man must have had some experience in the business. To use the old-fashioned cradle, requires so much dexterity, that, with us, it is almost a trade by itself; and a cradler demands and receives two or three times as much pay as a common laborer.—With the improved cradle, after a little use, a good mower will be able to reap as much ground in a day, as he could mow, and to leave the grain in good order

to bind up. It is no inconsiderable advantage to cut the straw close to the ground.

The cheapness and simplicity of the construction of this new cradle, and the facility with which it may be used, are great recommendations. I cannot but think that if this implement were more extensively known, it would be considered a great acquisition to the farmer's stock of tools and that it would be the means of saving him much time and labor.

I am, Dear Sir,

Very truly, your obliged friend,

DANIEL P. KING.

Danvers, Aug. 28, 1837. [N. E. Farmer.]

The Chicken.

Norwalk, June 21, 1837.

J. BUEL.—Dear Sir: Permit me to make an inquiry or two upon another topic. Is the real manner in which the chick escapes from the shell, in the progress of hatching, known to you and the readers of the Cultivator? or is it the generally received opinion, that it is liberated by the efforts of the mother? If the affirmative of the latter question is true, there is a prevalent mistake upon the subject; and although it may seem but a small matter, the real process is exceedingly interesting, and a knowledge of it will be of some practical utility.

Every one accustomed to the management of poultry, has probably noticed that fowls will sit six or eight weeks upon addled eggs, without attempting to break them—that successive nests full of eggs may be given to the same fowl, and that, if the young are taken away, she will continue to sit—that a laying fowl may leave her eggs in the nest of sitting one, and if the young are taken away as fast as hatched, she will sit on till she has finished—and that a hen, sitting on the eggs of a turkey or goose, will not attempt to break them at the end of three weeks. But these facts are not consistent with the idea, that the termination of the period of incubation, the mother sets to work and liberates her own children. The truth is, that the escape of the chick is by a natural, uniform and singular method, and by its own efforts; and that, any interference by the mother, or any thing else, will stop the process, and destroy its life.

The chick lies in the shell with its feet and tail towards the small end; its neck towards the large end, with its head bent down under the neck, and lodged on one side, under the wing of that side, and with the bill projecting up between the wing and side, parallel with the top of the back. When it has attained a sufficient growth to feel the confinement of the shell, it struggles and forces its bill through it. But the singularity of the arrangement is, that, from the peculiar situation of the head on the side, the chick is turned, by each successive struggle, and the resistance of the shell, about one-eighth of an inch round, and every effort breaks a new portion, rather continues the breakage until, when about three-fourths or more of the shell is broken, in a direct line round, the remaining portion gives way during the next struggle, and it kicks itself out into the nest—leaving the shell thus divided, adhering by the small portion of the lining membrane, which the bill of the chick has not broken. Any person who will take the trouble to examine a nest of shells, after the hen has left it with her young, will find them thus divided, and thus adhering, appearing as if severed nearly in two, and then broken. There is another singular circumstance connected with this evolution. A portion of the blood of the chick circulates through an opening in its belly, into the lining membrane of the shell, to be exposed to the vivifying influence of the air. If the membrane is torn before the circulation in it is stopped by the vessels being twisted by the evolution in the turning of the chick, it will bleed freely, and the chick will die. And if the shell, when partially broken round, is mashed, so as to interfere with the turning process, the chick will die unhatched. Not unfrequently it happens, that the chick breaks the shell entirely round, but, owing to the toughness of the lining membrane, it is but partially broken, and in that case, if the chick is not taken out by hand, it will never get out. I have found three-eggs out of twelve, after the hen had left the nest, in this predicament.

HINTS TO MECHANICS AND WORKMEN.—If you would avoid the diseases which your particular

trades and work are liable to produce, attend to the following hints.

Keep, if possible, regular hours. Never suppose that you have done extra work, when you sit up till midnight, and do not rise till eight or nine in the morning.

Abstain from ardent spirits, cordials and malt liquors. Let your drink be, like that of Franklin, when he was a printer—pure water.

Never use tobacco in any form. By chewing, smoking, or snuffing, you spend money which would help to clothe you, or would enable you, if single, to make a useful present to an aged mother or dependent sister; or if married, to buy your wife a flock, or get books, for your children. You also, by any of the filthy practices, injure your health, bringing on head-ache, gnawing at the stomach, low spirits, trembling of the limbs, and at times sleeplessness.

Be particular in preserving your skin clean, by regularly washing of your hands and face and mouth, before each meal, and your whole body at least once a week; and by combing and brushing the hair daily.

Always have fresh air in the room in which you work, but so that you shall not be in a draft.

Take a short time in the morning, if possible, and always in the evening or towards sundown, for placing your body in a natural posture, by standing erect, and exercising your chest and limbs by a walk where the air is the purest.

If confined in doors, let your food consist, in large proportion, of milk and bread, and well boiled vegetables. Meat and fish ought to be used sparingly, and only at dinner. You are better without coffee, tea, or chocolate. If you use any of them, it ought not to be more than once in the day.

NEW KIND OF BREAD.—A correspondent of the Hingham Gazette, give the following directions for making a new kind of bread:

Take one quart of the best flour and put into a tin pail which has a tight cover. Put into this flour, one tea-spoonful of salt and one tea-spoonful of saleratus, both pulverized. Stir them in well. Then pour upon the flour quite warm new milk; pour by degrees, (stirring as you pour so to prevent lumping,) until you have poured a quart. Put on the cover, and set the pail on very warm iron, or hang it up high, over a slow fire, or, which is better still, put it into a common tin baker, and set it up to a moderate fire, where the bottom of the pail can be so warm that you can hold your hand upon it without burning you. If it is hotter than this, the mixture inside, (which will be rather a thin paste,) will bake and stick to the pail, which will ruin the experiment. Let the pail stand undisturbed in this steady heat, for five or six hours, when it will be found to rise, rather suddenly, to double its first size. As soon as it is thus risen, turn it and knead it up in the common way, and to the common thickness. Then put this dough into the tin pans in which you intend to bake it; but fill the pans only half full of the dough. Then set these pans near a gentle fire, or in a July hot sun out-doors, covered with a cloth. In an hour or more, the dough will begin to rise and soon fill the pans. As soon as this is so, put it into the oven and bake one hour, i. e., if the loaf be twelve inches long, six thick. If it be half this size, a shorter time will suffice. Invalids can eat this bread with perfect safety.

SAXON SHEEP AND WOOL.—E. Tilden, Esq., P. M. New-Lebanon, Con. has a flock of 1,000 Saxon, and Saxon and Merino crossed sheep, which he considers of the first grade, and offers a part for sale—the bucks at from five to twenty-five dollars, according to the age and quality. Sample of the wool from these bucks, have been deposited, for examination, at the office of the Cultivator.

J. C. Van Wyck, of Fishkill, Dutchess county, has also a flock of 500 prime Saxon sheep, bred with great care, which he wishes to dispose of—price not mentioned.

RUTA BAGA HOE.—We have been presented with a neat little implement for thinning turnips, or other crops, manufactured by Wm. R. Gates, Lee, Massachusetts. It is for sale by Thorburn, at the moderate price of 57 1-2 cents, including the handle.

Agricultural.

Wheat Worm.

Under the title of "Important to Farmers," the N. Y. Farmer, in 1835, published a letter from that distinguished agriculturist, the Rev. H. Colman, announcing that lime strewn on wheat at the time the parent fly was busy in depositing the egg in the ear, would effectually prevent its ravages; and the same letter has recently appeared in the same journal, but with a different date, and has we see been copied into some other journals. We regret to see that an experience of two years has added no new instances in which it has proved efficient, as none are given in the letter except the first noted ones; and we regret still more to add, that in all the cases where it has been tried in that of New York where the worm has done the most injury, and where the greatest hopes were entertained of the remedy, it has proved entirely inefficient. Judge Buel says he has tried salt and lime in all the various ways suggested, without the least effect.

Still, farmers should not be discouraged in their efforts to produce wheat, even in those districts which have hitherto suffered the most, and all remedies that science or the results of experience in other cases shall suggest should be tried. We have good authority for stating that the Hessian fly has advanced, instead of retarding, the culture wheat on Long Island, where for years it was feared it would totally prevent the growth of the crop; and this it has done by driving wheat from all poor and exhausted soils, and compelling farmers to improve their farms by highly manuring, and otherwise adopting the most improved methods of cultivation. That same method of preventing or evading the effect of the wheat worm will be discovered we do not doubt, and such is the nature of most of our soils, and the efficacy of lime in improving them, that few will see cause to regret the expense of the lime experiment, even should it, as stated, produce no effect on the worm in the ear or kernel.—*Cultivator*.

Brusa Mulberry.

We copy the following letter from the February number of the Journal of the American Institute.—It is from David Ruggles, Esq., of Newburgh, N. Y., and contains valuable information relating to the Brusa mulberry, which is doubtless well worthy cultivation.—*Silk Culturist*.

DEAR SIR,

Your letter making inquiries respecting the mulberry trees cultivated by me, some of the leaves of which were exhibited at the late fair of the American Institute, was received soon after its date.

A severe indisposition under which I was then suffering, and from which I have but recently recovered, will, I hope, be deemed a sufficient apology for so long delaying my reply. In the Journal of the American Institute for the months of November and December last, I observe my trees are incorrectly designated as the "Russia mulberry." This error doubtless arose from the want of correct information on the part of the person by whom the leaves were delivered to you for exhibition, at the time when I was absent, or from the loss of the labels, which you state, were destroyed at the fair. The proper designation is, the "Brusa Mulberry." Our country is indebted for the introduction of these trees to Charles Rhind, Esq., of your city, one of the commissioners by whom the late treaty was concluded between the United States and the Sublime Porte. Mr. Rhind many years since expressed to me his firm conviction that the period was not remote when the raising of silk would become one of the important branches of American Agriculture.—From his extensive mercantile knowledge, as well as from several years of active engagement in the commerce of the East, he was aware that the silk of the city of Brussa was reputed the best in the world. Imputing the high reputation of this silk to the quality of the mulberry leaves upon which the worms were fed, he believed he would, by introducing these trees render enduring service to his country. Brussa, being in the same latitude as the city of New York, and situated at the foot of Mount Olympus, the summit of which is crowned with perpetual snow, he was impressed with a belief that the mulberry there cultivated would prove more hardy than either the *Morus Multicaulis*, or

the Italian mulberry, and would better withstand the vigor of our climate. Having attempted, without success, to procure some of the seeds, he purchased and shipped to me in the winter of 1831, several hundred young trees, all of which perished on the voyage.

In the summer of 1832, he obtained, by the aid of an individual residing at Brussa, with whom he had formed an acquaintance, a parcel of seed of that years growth. On his return to this country, Mr. Rhind delivered these seeds to me, and I caused them to be planted in the spring of 1833. My avocations in 1834 prevented my personal attention to the young trees, and they were suffered to remain for that year in the seed bed, owing to which their growth was very much retarded. In the spring of 1835, I caused them to be cut down near to the root, and transplanted. In this operation, I am not aware that I have lost a tree, and I have now, of the original trees, and of these grown from the cuttings which I then caused to be planted, about twenty thousand.

The accuracy of Mr. Rhind's conjecture, with regard to the hardy nature of the Brussa mulberry, has been fully proved by experience. Every one will admit that the winters of 1833'4 and '5, have been unusually cold and severe, and yet not a limb of these trees has been effected by frost, while those of the Italian mulberry, standing side by side with them, have been destroyed. Indeed, I cannot discover but that they have endured the severity of the winters with as little injury as any of the trees of our forests.

Whether the silk to be made from the Brussa mulberry in this country is to sustain the high character of that produced from them in their native soil, remains to be tested. My engagements have been such, that I could not devote any attention to the rearing of silk worms, although for the last season I have had an abundance of food for them. It is proper, however, for me to state, that a woman in this village who kept last summer several thousand worms, and to whom I gave for a time a supply of leaves, informed me that the worms exhibited an evident preference for the leaves of the Brussa over those of the Italian mulberry.

Many of my trees, although small when cut down and transplanted in May, 1834, now measure more than eight feet in height, and an inch in diameter. A parcel both of the trees and the cuttings planted in a portion of my garden, upon which the earth taken from a well, dug the preceding winter have been deposited, have grown more vigorously than a principal part of the others, placed upon the old soil, for several years manured and cultivated as a garden. I have preserved some of the last seasons growth from the most thrifty of my trees. On measuring them, I find many of the largest to be six and a half inches in length, and five and a half in breadth. Those of the growth of 1835 were about an inch smaller.

I intend, in the ensuing spring to plant out six or eight thousand of my largest trees upon my farm at Coldenham, and again to cut down all my smaller ones for the purpose of increasing my stock by planting the cuttings. I am, sir,

Very respectfully, yours,
DAVID RUGGLES.

To T. B. WAKEMAN.

Rasping Machine.

In Thorndike we saw a very simple apparatus for grinding or rasping apples, to make cider, which we thought would answer very well for rasping beets. It consisted of a short cylinder, about 8 or 10 inches, in diameter, in which were driven bits of wire or headless board nails, in columns, about three or four inches apart, running spirally, lengthwise of the cylinder, and the nails or wires separated, perhaps a quarter of an inch. This is made to revolve at the bottom of a hopper, and close to a hard facing, on one side. The apples are crushed between the teeth on the cylinder and the hard facing, at the rate of about one bushel per minute. This apparatus is carried by water. It is owned by Capt. Timothy Ferrel, a very large farmer. The same water machinery is made to turn a grindstone and churn butter. A long lever, swung, in the middle, which can be connected with the grindstone crank balances up and down and plies the churn dasher at the other end.—The butter from a large churn full of cream can be extracted in about five minutes. The wa-

ter power is nothing but a little babbling brook, but Yankee ingenuity has compelled it to well work its way to a larger stream—to water horses, grind apples, turn grindstone, churn butter, and irrigate a fine homelot.—*Hampshire Gazette*.

Report on School Government.

At an Education meeting recently held in Troy, an interesting report on the government of schools, was made by A. WALSH, of Lansingburgh, from which the following is an extract:

"In childhood impressions are easily made and longer retained than those made at a more advanced period. And if good impressions are not made in season, evil impressions will be the consequence.—In an ill-governed school, the vicious habits and examples of each pupil will serve to contaminate all the rest, and the increase of vice will of course be in the compound ratio of the number of pupils. A child would be better kept at home with all its own bad habits, than be sent to such a school.

The principle which forms the basis of republican government, that every man is capable of reasoning, and consequently of governing himself; and that all authority emanates from the people, will be seen, upon a moment's reflection, to be wholly incompatible with the government necessary in a school; as one of the first objects that brings the child to school is to learn to reason correctly, and regulate its future conduct by the principles of right and wrong, and as it ought to be an indispensable duty to the teacher to instruct the pupil in the principles of self-government, his authority must be absolute.

But as it is the business of the teacher to instruct the pupil, and of the pupil to learn to reason on the principles of moral justice, every exercise of his authority, either in commanding, in rewarding, or in punishing, ought to be a practical illustration of the principles he teaches.

Every pupil capable of knowing any thing, ought to be made to know that it comes to school to learn what is necessary to its future usefulness, and to believe that the teacher is capable of instructing it, and also that it cannot be taught unless regular system and perfect good order are maintained.

One of the first and most important duties of a teacher is to make judicious classification of his school according to merit, and without even the shadow of partiality; and the same regard to merit ought always to regulate promotion, from a lower to a higher class, and no reasonable pains ought to be spared to excite a laudable ambition to merit. In all cases of promotion, amiableness of deportment and correctness of moral character ought to have their due weight.

When a school is duly classed, every pupil should be taught that the slightest interruption of perfect order is a hindrance to learning, and to consider that the smallest unnecessary branch of order is an insult, not only to the teacher, but to every pupil in school.

In every school there ought to be a system of laws and regulations, written in concise and plain language, which ought to be hung up in the school-room, and read aloud at least twice a month; this little code should point out clearly the duty of pupils, and a specific penalty for the breach of each duty, and also, appropriate rewards for those who excel either in acquirements of knowledge or in amiable deportment.

A monitor should be selected for each class, whose duty it should be to note in a little book, a specific number of bad marks for breach of the laws, and of good marks for every meritorious act—and the office of monitor should be held in rotation, according to merit; and the debt and credit of bad and good marks should be settled at proper intervals; and in case of any intentional false account from partiality or ill-will of the monitor, such monitor should incur the penalty mischarged, and be disfranchised from holding the office, for a time.

By such a code, every child will know its duty; and no child ought to be punished without fully understanding the nature and magnitude of its offence, and the justice of the punishment.

By this system, it will be seen, even by the pupils, that though all authority is vested in the teacher, yet, that the teacher himself is governed and bound by the principles of strict justice, which is paramount to all other authority.

A teacher should never be seen by his school to be under the influence of any passion but that of impartial love for his school. A pupil will make little or no proficiency unless it loves its teacher, its school and its study. To cultivate this love in a proper manner is one of the most important requisites in a teacher, and there are a few cases in which it may not be effected by proper management.

One of the most important things to cultivate in the mind of a child, is self-respect, not haughty pride but a sense of its own importance in the scale of being, and that every one else has a right to feel the same. This should be one of the first objects with every teacher. If the child is duly taught to respect itself, it will respect the teacher, who is employed for its benefit. Above all things no child should ever be made to believe that it is naturally perverse; many children have been led to ruin by the practice, both by teacher and parents; let a child be frequently told it is bad, and that nothing good can be expected from it, and fifty chances to one it will become so, even if it were not so before. The celebrated Mr. Lancaster states, that it is always his policy to endeavor to raise the ambition of a bad child, by pretending confidence in it which he did not feel; and that he has reclaimed many a bad boy by making him a monitor.

"He that spareth his rod hateth his son." "The rod and reproof giveth wisdom." The parental rod thus justly commented on by Solomon, may be lent to the teacher, his pupils must understand he keeps a rod. If corporeal punishment must be resorted to let it be applied with great caution; the criminal ought not to be punished before the school, but for crime common to many of the pupils.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Address to the People of Massachusetts.

The Board of Education, established at the last session of the Legislature, has recently been organized (the members of the same having been appointed some time ago) by the choice of Gov. Everett as Chairman or President, and Hon. Horace Mann, President of the Senate, as Secretary. The great burthen of the labor in prosecuting the objects of the Board, will devolve principally upon the Secretary, for whom a salary is provided of \$1000. The distinguished individual appointed to this office, is eminently qualified for the discharge of its duties; and we have no doubt will give universal satisfaction.

The establishment of a Board of Education in this Commonwealth, is an experiment, to be tested by experience—yet we believe it will be attended with complete success, if the Board are sustained in their efforts, by the countenance and co-operation of their fellow citizens. The individuals who constitute the Board, are well known to the community, as men of distinguished reputation, and of strong attachment to the cause of education—and nothing will be wanting on their part to advance the interests of this cause.

The Board have published an Address to the people of the Commonwealth, inviting their cordial and active co-operation in the enterprise, and designating to some extent the course intended to be pursued by the Board, in prosecuting its purposes. One of the measures to be adopted, as appears by the address, is the holding in the course of the year, of County Conventions throughout the Commonwealth.

The following is the address referred to above:
Fellow Citizens:—

At the last session of the Legislature, a Board of Education was established by law, consisting of the Governor and Lieut. Governor, *ex officio*, and eight other persons, to be appointed by the Executive of the Commonwealth. It was made the duty of this Board, to prepare and lay before the Legislature, in a printed form, on or before the second Wednesday in January, annually, an abstract of the school returns received by the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and the Board was authorized to appoint a Secretary, whose duty it should be, under the direction of the Board, to collect information of the actual condition and efficiency of the common schools, and other means of popular education; and to diffuse as widely as possible, throughout the Commonwealth, information of the most approved and successful methods of arranging the studies and conducting the edu-

cation of the young;—and it was also made the duty of the Board of Education annually to make a detailed report to the Legislature, of all its doings, with such observations as experience and reflection may suggest, upon the condition and efficiency of our system of popular education, and the most practicable means of improving and extending it.

It will be perceived that the province of the Board, as constituted by the Legislature, is principally confined to the collection and diffusion of information. The most valuable results may be anticipated from the action of the legislature and the people of the Commonwealth, upon the subject of Education, when the facts belonging to this all important interest shall have been collected and submitted to their consideration. The undersigned, members of the board, are anxious to discharge the duty devolved upon them to the best of their ability; and no efforts will be spared by the Secretary of the Board, under its direction, to collect and diffuse information on the condition of our schools, and the means of improving them. It is obvious, however, that with the limited powers possessed by the Board, the success of its efforts must depend mainly on the general and cordial co-operation of the people; and it is the object of this address, to call upon the friends of education throughout the Commonwealth, to come to the aid of the Board in the discharge of their duty.

It has been judged by the undersigned, that this co-operation can in no way more effectually be given, than by a Convention to be held in each county of the Commonwealth, at some convenient time in the course of the summer and autumn.—These Conventions, might be attended by teachers from each town in the country, by the chairmen and other members of the school committees, by the Reverend Clergy, and generally by all who take an interest in the great duty of educating the rising generation. The liberality of friends of education not able themselves to be present, might be honorably employed in defraying the necessary expenses of those of more limited means, who are willing to give their time and personal exertions to the cause. It is proposed that the time of holding these meetings, should be arranged by the Secretary, hereafter, in such manner as best to promote the public convenience, with a view to general attendance, and so as to allow the Secretary to be present at each County Convention. The Convention will also be attended by those members of the Board, whose residence is near the place of meeting. Seasonable notice of the time of holding each county convention, will be duly given, and though the Board respectfully invite the presence of all persons taking an interest in the cause of education as above suggested, they would also recommend that meetings be held in each town, for the purpose of appointing delegates specially deputed to attend;—and to effect this object, a circular letter will be addressed by the secretary to the school committee of each town, requesting that a meeting of the friends of education may be called to appoint delegates to the county convention.

The conductors of the public press are particularly requested to call the attention of the community to this subject, and to lend their powerful aid in promoting the design of the Legislature in creating the Board of Education. Deeply convinced of the great amount of good which, under Providence, may be effected by carrying that design into execution, the undersigned respectfully recommend it to the countenance of all the friends of education in the State, and earnestly solicit their support and assistance.

EDWARD EVERETT,
GEORGE HULL,
JAMES G. CARTER,
EMERSON DAVIS,
EDMUND DWIGHT,
HORACE MANN,
EDWARD A. NEWTON,
ROBERT RANTOUL, JR.,
THOMAS ROBBINS,
JARED SPARKS.

Boston, June 29, 1837.

NEW MODE OF DESTROYING ANTS.—Accident has furnished an excellent receipt for destroying ants. A merchant, whose warehouses were infested by those destructive insects, remarked, on a

sudden, that they had deserted one particular room; and observation having convinced him that the circumstance was caused by a barrel of fish oil, which had been placed there, he tried the experiment of placing some of the oil round the plants in the garden, when he found it produced the effect of driving the ants from the place in a few hours.—*French paper.*

Boston Farm School.

On the 26th ult. we enjoyed the pleasure of joining a large party of ladies and gentlemen, of Boston, in visiting the Farm School, on Thompson's Island, in Boston Harbor. We embarked on the steamboat Kingston, at 3 P. M. o'clock, and returned in the evening at seven, in the same pleasant conveyance.

In this short excursion we seemed to combine and to condense in an hour the enjoyments of an age. The beauties of a cool and bright day, the charms of the scenery in the harbor, the handsome happy faces, and respectable and agreeable society which honored the occasion: the paradise on the Island which art and industry had created, and caused to spring up before our eyes like Arabian fictions realized, were present in one charming assemblage. And the air, the motions and the countenances of the spectators, awoke higher and nobler feelings of satisfaction than were ever indicated by "stupid starers and by loud huzzas."

The examination of the young cultivators (one hundred and four in number present,) or pupils of the Farm School, relative to their mental as well as manual pursuits opened new avenues of intellect; and developed resources for the pleasing as well as profitable employments of the human faculties, which are not dreamt of in the jargon philosophy of some hoary headed hard workers. The pupils of Captain Chandler Superintendent of the Boston School gave evidence that they are little scientific characters, proficient in more useful arts than most who annex A. M. to their names, and can give more information relative to the theory as well as the practice of Agriculture and Horticulture than some lawyers we wot of can tell us about Blackstone or the Revised Statutes. The different kinds of crops, and their rotations, the classifications of vegetables into annuals, biennials, deciduous, evergreens, culmiferous, gramineous, herbaceous, ligneous, bulbous, tuberos, &c., were all familiar to these pretty sages. Likewise the different sorts of soils, their mixtures and the crops best adapted to each. It appeared likewise that these little farmers knew as much about the practice as the theory of cultivation. Located in the midst of a farm of 140 acres, and under thorough culture, it is tilled almost altogether by these striplings, whom we should think are nearly, if not quite all under twelve years of age.

We were pleased also to learn that these farming boys were happy in their present vocation and employment; and none of them willing to exchange the field of the tiller for the counter of the merchant, the desk of the clerk, or any other pursuit of either a sedentary or a bustling nature, which those who do not know any better esteem preferable to that of husbandry. This predilection of the Farm School boys, (little men in a state of comparative innocence) of husbandry to all other occupations, would seem to indicate that the cultivation of the earth is not only the primitive occupation of man, but the most pleasant of human pursuits. We also were informed that some of these "swains of the field," could also turn their hands to the shop board, and officiate as tailors and shoemakers, not only for themselves but for their schoolmates of the farm establishment. In this way, these ingenious striplings by exercising the functions of *Jack at all trades* materially curtail the expenses of the establishment.

The education of the Farm boys is not confined to the art of tillage and rural economy. Under the direction of Mr. Curtis the boys daily attend the instruction of the school both morning and afternoon. They are there taught the elements of useful knowledge, reading, writing, arithmetic and geography, and especial attention is paid to their moral and religious culture. The exercises of the boys, on this occasion, in mental arithmetic, geography, the rudiments of astronomy, &c. &c. were honorable to their diligence and capacity, as well as to the assiduity and qualifications of Mr. Curtis.

The following extract from a Circular, which

has been forwarded to gentlemen, who have been, or we hope may be induced to lend a hand to the good work, ably develops the plan and progress of this most noble charity.

One hundred and eight boys, many of them orphans and children of widows, taken from idleness and profligacy in the streets, are there engaged in farming, gardening, or some useful trade, and acquiring a suitable education. A course of life which led to degradation & too often to crime is exchanged for one of industry, and the enjoyments to which it leads. Instead of criminals they are likely to become useful men, some of them, perhaps, to excel in virtue and intelligence, as they might have done in skill to defraud.

Addresses, happily adapted to the occasion, were made by Gen. Dearborn, Mr. Grant and other gentlemen and the company separated with gratified feelings and invocations of good will towards this establishment. We understand that a handsome donation to this institution was presented by a gentleman present.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Summary.

THE ELECTION.—Presuming that our readers would like to see the result of the recent warmly contested election, we give the votes of the different towns in the State so far as we have received them, together with the same towns for the year 1834, (that being a test vote,) that our readers may compare them. We have taken some pains to have them correct.

Votes for Governor.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—Complete.

	1837.		1834.	
	<i>Kent.</i>	<i>Parks.</i>	<i>Sprague.</i>	<i>Dunlap.</i>
Augusta	584	398	5	519
Albion	106	125		116
Belgrade	145	92		148
China	242	221		239
Chester	95	52		86
Clinton	120	227		87
Dearborn	52	84		32
Farmington	204	183		180
Fayette	128	20		149
Gardiner	428	235	5	386
Greene	81	112		97
Hallowell	618	151		568
Leeds	178	122		176
Litchfield	225	95		140
Monmouth	169	145		175
Mt. Vernon	199	58		214
New Sharon	154	138		149
Pittston	237	68		231
Readfield	237	63		281
Rome	83	31		99
Sidney	286	76		322
Temple	63	104		41
Vassalborough	432	97		463
Vienna	83	33		90
Waterville	269	224	4	254
Wayne	94	49		107
Wilton	126	141		134
Windsor	149	44		134
Winslow	127	84		112
Winthrop	282	93	2	257
	6196	3565	16	5986

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Complete.

Brunswick	388	232	379	247
Cape Elizabeth	41	189	54	215
Falmouth	160	146	190	191
Gorham	291	268	281	298
Gray	49	223	66	259
Minot	287	254	280	303
Harpwell	112	56	136	97
N. Gloucester	178	144	168	164
N. Yarmouth	359	94	414	100
Poland	98	238	106	280
Portland	1342	874	1393	942
Raymond	85	161	109	206
Scarborough	48	274	58	383
Standish	121	223	117	318
Westbrook	176	351	225	533

Windham	142	170	197	242
Baldwin	40	130	40	155
Bridgton	140	193	136	189
Cumberland	109	120	116	136
Danville	80	77	93	116
Durham	126	142	139	152
Freeport	234	148	240	167
Harrison	110	88	125	76
Naples	75	52	79	39
Otisfield	118	74	135	65
Pownal	104	104	115	109
Sebago	48	46	40	60
	5061	5071	5431	6042

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Alna	136	14	138	19
Bath	500	177	506	174
Bristol	226	228	209	226
Bowdoin	167	122	188	136
Bowdoinham	208	116	196	123
Dresden	161	128	158	111
Edgecomb	86	64	89	74
Georgetown	29	108	43	128
Lewiston	176	123	179	104
Lisbon	235	127	271	175
Newcastle	169	47	140	117
Phippsburg	171	71	186	28
Richmond	167	63	103	72
Topsham	198	110	221	90
Boothbay	94	96	168	121
Bremen	40	39	48	56
Nobleboro'	103	188	62	251
Thomaston	326	398	276	459
Union	128	53	145	151
Warren	122	115	120	256
Wales	28	76	38	86
Whitefield	129	110	144	141
Wiscasset	255	108	289	59
Woolwich	148	18	189	21
Waldoboro'	405	175	407	170
Westport	10	60	22	49
Cushing	15	84	15	96
Jefferson	142	112	162	179
Friendship	7	13	7	67
Washington	93	123	88	137
St. George	5	135	9	182
	4679	3401	4816	4058

1 town to be heard from.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

Atkinson	54	60	31	53
Bangor	992	464	11	873
Barnard	13	8		8
Brewer	175	150	4	134
Brownville	74	7		44
Bradley	22	57		9
Bowerbank	12	4		34
Charleston	82	132		65
Corinna	81	149		79
Corinth	82	140		68
Dexter	99	144		90
Dixmont	110	106		71
Dutton	42	76		18
Exeter	109	183		54
Eddington	36	77		35
Garland	86	85		61
Hampden	161	193		168
Herman	24	119		14
Kirkland	15	35		24
Levant	106	108		79
Milford	75	41		63
Milo	57	50		55
Orono	415	373		309
Orrington	169	62	5	163
Plymouth	48	73		37
Sebec	89	95		77
Williamsburg	19			
Newburg	47	92		31
Carmel	38	72		24
Sangerville	113	73		100
Foxcroft	107	66		104
Guilford	41	89		43
Dover	118	120		78
Etna	40	42		37
Newport	57	100		61
Argyle	27	66		14
Bradford	33	106		8
Lincoln	62	122	10	44
Passadumkeg	32	51		8
Greenbush	15	40		11
Enfield	12	38		7

Springfield	54	56	18	41
Lee	21	77	12	69
Chester	20	17	10	21
Burlington	5	45	2	60
Howland	42	47	25	43
Huntsville	20	21		new town.
Edinburg	8	6	5	3
Stetson	39	44		maj. of 25
Kilmarnock	42	21	26	18
La Grange	37	25	24	25
Maxfield	22	19	15	20
Milton	17	20	10	45

4316 4466

3357 4791

Madawaska and 2 Plantations to hear from.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Anson	209	36	203	101
Avon	24	79	23	108
Bloomfield	180	14	160	28
Canaan	84	106	82	122
Concord	51	19	40	25
Emden	64	57	78	67
Fairfield	237	149	249	162
Madison	159	100	138	114
Norridgewock	221	84	176	148
Skowhegan	150	97	142	118
Mercer	140	91	130	83
Starks	97	88	109	119
East Pond Pl.	21	34	18	42
Industry	80	53	81	85
Strong	68	80	64	92
Salem	65	12	65	15
Solon	83	55	93	71
Bingham	59	26	72	33
Moscow	50	12	47	15
Cornville	100	53	107	67
New Portland	12	majority.	105	137
Palmyra	126	72	142	77
Chandlerville	14	27	18	22
Athens	153	68	133	78
Phillips	80	115	81	113
Abbot	35	49	27	51
Brighton	25	77	29	90
Cambridge	19	21	21	18
Eliotville	6	3	3	7
Freeman	36	63	39	75
Lexington	12	36	17	64
Mayfield	17	21	6	16
Monson	52	26	47	45
Parkman	65	74	55	98
Ripley	21	63	21	65
St. Albans	135	82	112	87
Wellington	27	20	36	53
Wilson	2	6		16
Blanchard	17	26	15	30
Pittsfield	35	104	57	69
Greenville	2	11	4	22
Hartland		40 maj.	31	91
Harmony	41	78	66	67
N. Vineyard	41	44	40	81
Kingfield	52	41	49	39
Shirley	0	33	0	24

3167 2445

3231 3150

1 town to be heard from.

WASHINGTON.

East Machias	97	88	61	101
Machias	173	45	138	40
Dennysville	46	3	43	4
Machias Port	59	79	52	63
Cutler	17	86	1	94
Whiting	28	28	27	33
Marion	12	16		23
Pembroke	56	61	58	89
Edmunds	12	18	9	24
Beddington	3	13	2	20
Columbia	88	55	76	44
Addison	58	59	62	47
Jonesboro	35	42	33	40
Plan. No. 3	7	18		
Harrington	77	113	56	144
Cherryfield	145	46	143	47
Stuben	99	35	100	48
Eastport	136	81	164	97
Lubec	116	113	131	127
Trescott	42	21	45	23
Perry	74	43	79	44
Calais	209	253	187	244
Robbinston	41	57	45	71
No. 22	7	18		
Alexandria	7	57	12	64

Amity	0	21	0	14
Baileyville	7	53	6	28
Baring	23	25	13	11
Charlotte	13	31	14	58
Cooper	0	32	30	48
Hodgdon	14	27	10	30
Houlton	36	86	30	76
Jonesport	27	69	24	71
Linneus	3	25	0	22
N. Limertek	13	6	22	19
Princeton	15	12		
Wesley	21	25		
Mont. Plan.		22		17

1819 1882

1673 1925

5 towns to be heard from.

HANCOCK.

Bucksport	249	235	229	218
Bluehill	197	103	184	81
Sedgwick	156	168	130	137
Surry	15	85	17	105
Orland	87	84	113	55
Dedham	22	44	new town.	
Castine	95	60	95	52
Penobscot	76	136	61	169
Brooksville	101	63	92	75
Ellsworth	165	229	150	180
Trenton	34	101	37	80
Sullivan	48	79	29	80
Eastbrook	8	13		
Gouldsboro'	123	68	110	65
Hancock	80	40	78	45
Franklin	30	54	18	51
Eden	50	66	60	66
Mt. Desert	70	98	100	97
Mariaville	26	22	42	32
Otis	4	13		20
Waltham	18	18	18	8
Amherst	22	20	21	18
Vinalhaven	30	144	80	127

1706 1943

1664 1761

6 towns to be heard from.

OXFORD COUNTY.

Bethel	90	200	72	232
Buckfield	45	237	42	161
Canton	34	108	34	108
Hartford	79	145	82	140
Hebron	95	45	157	46
Jay	127	96	85	115
Livermore	293	138	309	151
Norway	168	132	193	143
Paris	93	276	113	248
Sumner	52	100	69	106
Turner	116	200	125	232
Brownfield	43	128	45	155
Denmark	12	136	33	152
Fryeburg	116	98	109	124
Oxford	59	141	67	137
Waterford	122	95	128	118
Lovell	78	68	77	62
Stoneham		26	4	35
Sweden	44	38	44	53
Albany	20	60	20	63
Byron	15	18	17	11
Carthage	25	28	20	29
Dixfield	68	121	39	87
Weld	62	74	61	80
Andover	60	32	67	38
Hiram	90	89	103	94
Porter	38	163	19	140
Rumford	80	124	84	126
Howards Gore	10	8	7	10
Hamlin's Grant	1	9	1	11
Berlin	10	43	24	32
Madrid	6	22	5	25
Peru	3	60	5	106

2154 3258

2260 3370

8 towns to be heard from.

YORK COUNTY.

Hollis	250	214	242	249
Elliot	61	98	97	178
Kittery	25	154	28	230
Biddeford	181	126	207	149
Lyman	155	115	150	117
Saco	395	220	380	249
Acton	94	106	109	106
Alfred	92	132	116	126
Berwick	155	108	141	87

Buxton	309	246	264	296
Cornish	52	126	83	146
Kennebunk	213	197	213	207
Limerick	117	140	138	125
Limington	127	290	128	290
North Berwick	75	128	74	171
Sanford	118	174	145	150
Shapleigh	42	128	65	172
South Berwick	187	60	153	141
Waterborough	50	200	61	245
Wells	93	154	144	272
York	129	195	166	242
Kennebunkport		18 maj.	167	222
Parsonsfield and	}	123 maj.		244maj
Newfield				

2920 3452

3104 4202

1 town to be heard from.

WALDO COUNTY.

Belmont	33	140	35	159
Brooks	64	65	51	66
Belfast	241	296	263	346
Burnham	10	74	3	50
Camden	187	196	186	230
Knox	5	79	8	101
Lincolnville	78	157	49	228
Montville	96	115	61	224
Frankfort	137	192	154	305
Freedom	24	127	17	136
Prospect	72	263	85	358
Troy	73	92	62	84
Unity	44	108	33	138
Northport	16	109	33	88
Palermo	47	134	42	140
Searsmont	77	101	52	143
Swanville	10	77	11	119
Monroe	48	118	35	158
Thorndike	24	67	20	104
Waldo Plan.	15	45	22	69
Hope	105	110	99	264
Liberty	17	76	16	98
Jackson		3 maj.	38	48
Appleton	39	62	44	84

1462 2806

1419 3740

1 town to be heard from.

RECAPITULATION.

For Edward Kent,	33,480
For Gorham Parks,	32,289

Kent's majority over Parks 1191
26 towns and plantations remain to be heard from which in 1834 gave Dunlap a majority over Sprague of 539 votes.

MARRIED.

In this town, Sept. 7, by Rev. E. M. Tobie, Mr. Lewis P. Hovey, to Miss Catharine Preble, both of Hallowell.—Sept. 12, Capt. Joseph L. Beck, of Augusta, to Miss Mary Ann Putnam of Hallowell.

In this town, on Tuesday last, by Rev. B. Tappan, Mr. William Nason to Miss Mary A. Wingate.

In Augusta, Mr. Isaac Sawyer, Jr. of this town, to Miss Harriet Beckford of Richmond.

In Windsor, by J. B. Swanton, Esq. Mr. Peleg Morten to Miss Mary H. Pratt. Mr. James Ward, of Vassalborough, to Miss Margaret Seekins, of W.

DIED.

In this town, Aug. 28, Mr. Stephen Stantiall, aged 61, formerly of England.

In Wiscasset, Margaret, daughter of Elijah and Margaret Brown, aged about 6½ years.—She was drowned in a tan vat.

In Windsor, Rebecca, daughter of Mr. Jacob Jewell, aged 7 years; a child of Mr. John Cole; Isaac, son of Capt. John W. Jameson, aged 23 years; Mrs. Ruth, wife of Mr. Thomas Bachelder, formerly of London, N. H. aged 77 years; a child of Mr. Jeremiah Currier; George Stevens, son of J. B. Swanton, Esq. aged 15 years.

In Augusta, on Sunday morning last, William A. Bretturn, Esq. of Livermore.

In Augusta, of the Scarlet fever, on the 7th inst., Miss NANCY DEARBORN, of Winthrop, aged 30 years. Death at all times is a source of sorrow and grief, but when it bereaves us of the young and the virtuous, and sweeps into the grave those who are just beginning to feel that they can be useful, the dispensation is uncommonly afflictive. The friends and relatives of the deceased are suddenly called to mourn one who has long been endeared to them by

her mild and affectionate disposition—her native goodness of heart, and her unassuming deportment in life. While they cherish her memory in their hearts, we trust they will find consolation in resigning her to Him who controls the destinies of the universe, and orders every thing aright.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1837.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At market 250 Beef Cattle, 325 Stores, 4200 Sheep and 340 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—We again reduce our quotations. First quality \$6 25 a 6 75. Second quality \$5 75 a 6 25. Third quality 4 a 5 25.

Stores—We quote the same as last week. Two year old at \$14 a 17. Three year old \$19 a 23.

Cows and Calves—Sales at \$25, 30, a 35.

Sheep—Sales in lots at \$1 42, 1 62, 1 75, 1 92, 2, 2 25, 2 33, 3, a 3 25.

Swine—Two lots to peddle were taken at 7 3-4 a 8 3-4. At retail 9 and 10. A lot of fleshy old hogs at 7 cents.

Farmers & Mechanics,

Call and see, and purchase, if you please,

WALES' NEW AND USEFUL

HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE,

WARRANTED to answer well the purposes for which they are intended, at the following places, viz.—Johnson & Marshall's, Augusta; Johnson & Marshall's, and also at Woodbridge's, Waterville; Pollard's shop, Hallowell; Perry & Noyes' and Holmes & Robbins', Gardiner; Charles Pride's, and F. F. Haines', East Livermore; Sargeant's Farmer's hotel, Portland; Arthur Freeman's, Saccapappa; W. Emerson's, Great Falls, Somersworth, N. H. JOB HASKELL, General Agent, Portland or Livermore.

September 9, 1837.

32

TO SILK CULTURISTS.

The subscriber offers for sale at Saco, Me. 15 miles from Portland, 40 from Portsmouth, the following MULBERRY TREES by the thousand, hundred, dozen or single, VERY LOW, if ordered previous to the fifteenth of November, viz. a few thousand of the Morus Multicaulis, also a few thousand genuine Chinese Trees, very hardy and has a thick leaf, which qualities render them equal in value to the Morus Multicaulis, and like the Multicaulis, may be increased ten fold in one season. I know this latter tree to be even more hardy than the white mulberry; some small ones were taken from two INCHES SOLID ICE last April, and are now flourishing finely. Also a few thousand white Mulberry Trees, two years old, very cheap; a few thousand Morus Multicaulis, with roots, three years old, and a few hundred Chinese trees, with roots, two years old. All trees ordered from a distance will be thoroughly packed and promptly forwarded to Portland or Portsmouth, free of expense; and warranted at prices 25 per cent less than they have been selling for in this country, if applied for early this fall. It should be considered that the earlier orders are received, the cheaper trees can be afforded. In spring the prices will be higher every where. Address P. M. WITCOMB, Saco, Me.

September 9.

31.32

CAUTION.

My son, Ebenezer B. Douglas has left my house without my permission. This is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting. And all persons are cautioned against paying him for any service he may render them. ISRAEL DOUGLAS. Hallowell, Sept. 4, 1837.

ALMANACS.

Just published, Robinson's Maine Farmer's ALMANACKS for 1838, and for sale by the hundred, dozen, or single, by

GLAZIER, MASTERS & SMITH.

Also, Miniature Almanacks for 1838.

Sept. 12, 1837.

FRANKLIN BANK.

The Stockholders of the FRANKLIN BANK are hereby notified, that their annual meeting for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be holden at their Banking Room, on Monday, the 2d day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Per order,

HIRAM STEVENS, Cashier.

Gardiner, Sept. 13, 1837.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-Seven.

AN Additional ACT respecting Sheriffs.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled,* That the Sheriffs in their respective Counties in this State, shall have and exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which they now have, and which are incumbent on them by law, except as is provided in this Act: *Provided however,* That from and after the last day of June next, they shall not exercise any of said powers, or perform any of said duties, by deputy, and their bonds shall be conditional only for the faithful performance of their own duties.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed and commissioned by the Governor, with the advice and consent of Council, such additional number of suitable persons to be Sheriffs in each County, as shall be deemed necessary, who shall have power and it shall be the duty of each to do and perform any and all such acts and services, within their respective Counties, as Sheriffs or Deputy Sheriffs before the passing of this Act might do or perform.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed and commissioned by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, some suitable person in each County, or persons where there is more than one gaol in such County, who shall have the custody, rule and charge of the goal or gaols in such County, and of all prisoners therein, and who shall have all the powers and be subject to all the duties and liabilities which Sheriffs and Gaolers by them appointed now have and are subject to by law. And the tenure of the office of Sheriff, appointed in pursuance of the provisions of the second section of this Act, and of Gaoler, shall be the same as the tenure of the office of Sheriff now is.

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That every person appointed to the office of Sheriff, and to the office of Gaoler, before he shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office, shall make and execute to the Treasurer of the State, a bond with three or more such sureties residing in the State as a majority of the County Commissioners of his County shall adjudge good and sufficient, and in a sum in a Sheriff's bond not less than ten thousand dollars, and in a Gaoler's bond in a sum not less than ten thousand dollars, and in such further sum in each case as a majority of the County Commissioners of their respective Counties shall adjudge necessary, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office; and the approval of the sureties in such bond shall be certified upon the bond, by at least two of the County Commissioners. It shall be the duty of the Sheriff, and of the Gaoler, when his bond shall have been approved as aforesaid, and after the Clerk of the County Commissioners shall have made a record thereof and of the certificate thereon, and shall have certified thereon, and such record has been made, to deposit the original bond, within twenty days after it shall have been so approved, in the office of the Treasurer of the State; and it shall be the duty of the Clerk to make such record and certificate thereof, for which service the principal in such bond shall pay him one dollar:—that every Sheriff resident in any city, or in any town containing more than five thousand inhabitants, shall give bond as aforesaid in a sum not less than fifteen thousand dollars.

SECT. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the County Attorney, in each County, at the session of the County Commissioners, which shall be held therein, on or next after the first day in June annually, to move the County Commissioners, and it shall be their duty, to consider whether the security given by the respective Sheriffs, and by the Gaoler be sufficient, and they shall cause a record to be made of their adjudication in each case, by the Clerk, and, if the security given by any Sheriff or Gaoler shall be adjudged insufficient, the Clerk shall within ten days thereafter notify him thereof, and it shall be the duty of such Sheriff or Gaoler within twenty days after such notice, to give a new bond, approved, recorded and certified as required by the fourth section of this Act, and if he shall neglect to give such new bond within the time aforesaid, the Clerk shall forthwith certify the same to the Secretary of State; and such neglect shall be deemed a resignation by such

Sheriff or Gaoler of his office, and all authority to act under his commission shall cease from and after the expiration of said twenty days, except to complete any business previously commenced; *provided, however,* that such Gaoler shall perform all the duties of his office until another Gaoler shall have been appointed and given bond as aforesaid. And such new bond shall be deposited in the office of the Treasurer of the State within twenty days after it shall have been approved as aforesaid. And any County Attorney or Clerk who shall neglect his duty in this particular, or any Clerk who shall neglect to give the notice required by the sixth section of this Act, shall forfeit and pay to the use of the State one hundred dollars for each neglect, to be recovered by an action of debt, in the name of the Treasurer, whose duty it shall be to prosecute therefor.

SECT. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the County Commissioners in each County, to give notice to the State Treasurer of all bonds, approved in his office as aforesaid, within twenty days after the same shall have been recorded; and if any Sheriff or Gaoler shall neglect to deposit his bond in the Treasurer's office as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay to the use of the State one hundred dollars for every month's neglect, to be recovered by an action of debt, in the name of the Treasurer, whose duty it shall be to prosecute for the same.

SECT. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That any person or persons aggrieved by the neglect or misdoings of any Sheriff or Gaoler, shall have the same remedy upon the bond of such delinquent officer, and in the same manner, that is provided for the neglect and misdoings of Sheriffs in the sixth section of an Act, entitled "An Act providing that bonds shall be given by Sheriffs and Coroners, to the Treasurer of the State, and giving remedies thereon," passed the twenty-fourth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

SECT. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That any legal process, to be by him served, shall be directed to any Sheriff; and any Sheriff not a party, may serve any legal process on any other Sheriff or Sheriffs who is or are a party or parties, and for the several duties by them performed respectively said officers shall receive the same fees that are now by law allowed to Sheriffs and Deputies: all fees for travel and service shall be reduced twelve per cent, *provided,* that, for their attendance upon the Courts, the Sheriffs shall receive two dollars per day instead of the sum heretofore allowed, from the County Treasurer. And the several Courts to be holden in any County shall designate such Sheriffs and the number it may deem necessary to attend upon said Court, and said Court shall designate and appoint one of said Sheriffs who shall preside in said Court under the direction thereof. And said Courts shall appoint some suitable person to be Crier of their respective Courts, and said Crier shall receive for his services two dollars per day out of the County Treasury.

SECT. 9. *Be it further enacted,* That in case the Gaoler or Keeper of any Prison shall die, be confined in prison or otherwise disqualified to perform his office, the Sheriff oldest in Commission and not otherwise disqualified, in the town where the gaol shall be, shall take charge of the same until a gaoler shall become qualified.

SECT. 10. *Be it further enacted,* That each Sheriff authorized by this Act shall annually on or before the first Wednesday in January make a return of all fees and emoluments to the Secretary of State.

SECT. 11. *Be it further enacted,* That any Sheriff hereafter appointed, instead of the sum heretofore required, shall pay five dollars to the Treasurer of his County. And all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

House of Representatives, March 21, 1837.

This bill, having had three several readings, was amended as on sheets marked A B & C, and referred to the next Legislature, and ordered to be printed in all the public newspapers in the State. Sent up for concurrence. H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

In Senate, March 22, 1837.

This Bill was read once, the amendments of the House adopted, and referred in concurrence.

J. C. TALBOT, President.

CAUTION!

Beware of Counterfeits!!

IN consequence of the high estimation in which Morrison's Pills of the British College of Health, London, are held by the public, it has induced an innumerable host of unprincipled COUNTERFEITERS to attempt imitations, under the deceptive terms of "Improved Hygean Medicine," "Original Hygean," "The Morrison Pills," signed by Adna L. Norcross, &c. &c. thus to deceive the unwary. In consequence of many persons being seriously injured by taking the counterfeit pills purchased at the Druggists' Stores, the Agent has taken the precautionary measure of having an extra yellow label fixed on each package, signed by the Agent of each State, and by his sub-Agents. Take notice, therefore, that none of the genuine Morrison Pills of the British College of Health, London, can be obtained at any Druggist Stores throughout the World; the Drug Stores being the principal source through which Counterfeiters can vend their spurious pills.

H. SHEPHERD MOAT,

General Agent for the U. S. America.

As you value Health, be particular, none are genuine unless signed by RUFUS K. PAGE, Agent for the State of Maine, on the yellow label, and can be purchased of the following Sub-Agents.

RUFUS K. PAGE, Agent for the State of Maine.

Davis & Chadbourn, Portland; Geo. Marston, Bath; N. Reynolds, Lewiston; Ransom Bishop, Winthrop; Wm. H. Britton, Jr, Livermore; Geo. Gage, Wilton; Joseph Bullen, New Sharon; Richard K. Rice, Foxcroft; J. M. Moor & Co. and Z. Sanger, Waterville; Blunt & Copeland, Norridgewock; E. H. Neil, Milburn; P. H. Smith, Belfast; F. & J. S. Whitman, Bangor; Timothy Fogg, Thomaston; Wm. P. Harrington, Nobleborough; Henry Sampson, Bowdoinham; Gleason & Houghton, Eastport; Benj. Davis & Co. Augusta; Jacob Butterfield, East Vassalborough; S. & J. Eaton, Winslow; Addison Martin, Guilford; Otis Follet, Chandlerville; Rodney Collins, Anson; S. R. Folsom, Bucksport; Joel Howe, Newcastle; E. Atwood & Co, Buckfield; Asa Abbot, Farmington; Albert Read, Lincolnville; Joseph Hocky, Freedom; G. H. Adams, Saco; J. Frost, Kennebunk; J. G. Loring, North Yarmouth; Holt & Hoyt, Ripley; James Fillebrown Jr, Readfield; Wilson & Whitmore, Richmond; Dudley Moody & Co, Kent's Hill, Readfield; H. Rooth, Gardiner; W. & H. Stevens, Pittston; Edmund Dana, Wiscasset; Jeremiah O'Brien, Machias; James Reed, Hope.

Hallowell, November 3d, 1836.

GRAVE STONES—MONUMENTS, &c.

The subscriber would inform the public that he carries on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand foot of Winthrop street, Hallowell, where he has an elegant lot of White Marble from the New York Dover Quarry, some of it being almost equal to the Italian white marble. Also, Slate stone from the Quincy quarry, Mass. He has on hand two monuments being completed of the New York marble for die, plinth and spear—base and marble granite stone. Also completed, one book monument; a large lot of first rate stock on hand so that work can be furnished to order—and as to workmanship and compensation for work those who have bought or may be under the necessity of buying, may judge for themselves. Chimney pieces, fire pieces, hearth stones, &c. furnished at short notice.

JOEL CLARK, Jr.

Hallowell, March 21, 1837.

WOOL—WOOL.

CASH and a fair price paid for FLEECE WOOL and SHEEP SKINS, by the subscriber, at the old stand, foot of Winthrop Street, Hallowell.

WM. L. TODD.

HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.

The subscriber would inform the Farmers and Mechanics of Maine, that they can be supplied with his Horse Power and Threshing Machines at his shop, in Hallowell, or at Perry & Noyes' in Gardiner. The above Machines will be built of the best materials, and in the most workmanlike manner; warranted to thresh as much grain as any other machine, and second to none now in use. The public are invited to call and examine them at the above places. Those in want of machines will do well to apply soon, in order to enable the manufacturers to supply them. All orders promptly attended to addressed to the subscriber, or Perry & Noyes, Gardiner.

WEBBER FURBISH.